

TIAGO SURRENDERS

Stars and Stripes Waves the Vanquished City.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Order of the Spanish Arms to General Shafter's Troops.

TIAGO'S MILITARY GOVERNOR.

McKibbin Has Been Placed in Temporary Command of the Surrendered City.

Toral's Pathetic Attitude at the Signing of Commissioners to Arrange Terms of Surrender—A Charming Example of the Large Hearted Generosity of the American Soldiers.

San Francisco, July 19.—The American flag is floating in triumph over the Spanish palace at Santiago de Cuba, and the general McKibbin has been appointed temporary military governor.

Impressive ceremonies of the Spaniards laid down their arms before the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock yesterday.

General Shafter returned to General Toral's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the scene, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his staff accompanied by General Toral, through the city, taking formal possession of the city.

The city had been sacked by the Spaniards. A solemn ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse

witnessed the stirring scene which will live for ever in the minds of all the Americans. The palace, a picturesque old building in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de La Reina, principal public square. Opposite the imposing Catholic cathedral, the side is a quaint, brilliantly lighted building, with broad verandas and a club of San Carlos. On the other side of the same description is the Cafe De La Venus. The plaza was drawn up the infantry, headed by the Sixth regiment. In the street facing the cathedral stood a picked troop of the cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. On the stone flagging, between the line and line of horsemen, were brigade commanders of General Toral's division, with their staffs. On the tiled roof of the palace stood in McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and General Wheeler.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

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...the man who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund, and it was bid in by another seaman for \$25. A five peso piece from the Infanta Maria Teresa brought \$50 more. The fund now amounts to over \$1,000, and is growing.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

General Toral Wanted His Soldiers to Retain Their Guns.

Santiago de Cuba, July 18.—The week preceding the surrender of Santiago was replete with dilatory tactics on the part of the Spaniards. On Wednesday of last week General Toral sent out a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the surrender of the city, reiterating his determination to resist. During the existence of the truce Toral's forces were busily engaged in doubling back his entrenchments and fixing his guns in the direction from which he was threatened.

At a conference later between Generals Toral, Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Lieutenant Miley and Colonel Maus the situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province. The only condition imposed was that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spaniard general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he could not go.

Thursday General Toral sent a communication to General Shafter indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed and asked the American commissioner to appoint commissioners to meet three Spanish commissioners to arrange terms of surrender. The American commissioners appointed were Generals Wheeler and Layton and Lieutenant Miley. The Spanish commissioners were Robert Mason, British vice consul, and General Escarabajal and Colonel Fontaine, of the Spanish army.

General Shafter had transmitted to Washington the request of General Toral that the Spanish prisoners be allowed to return with their arms to Spain. The reply came in the shape of positive instructions to insist upon the Spanish troops laying down their arms, and to this General Toral was compelled to agree.

Our government agrees to transport all the Spanish prisoners, numbering 25,000, in neutral vessels to Cadiz or some other Spanish port, and to provide them with food pending the embarkation and during the voyage.

ANOTHER MANILA EXPEDITION.

Fifteen Hundred More Volunteers Are En Route For Manila.

San Francisco, July 19.—Camp Merritt is gradually growing smaller. Yesterday 1,500 men, representing the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila. The farewell given the soldiers was like all of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets, cheered the passing soldiers, showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot.

The Pennsylvania will probably sail some time today. No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading army at Porto Rico.

Meanwhile the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine expedition is consuming the energies of the forces at army headquarters. The Rio Janeiro will probably sail on Thursday or Friday. The work of loading is progressing rapidly. The six months' medical supplies and two additional months' supplies for the voyage are being put on today. Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday and the Scandia, the government steamer, which will also be used on this expedition, as soon as possible.

Two battalions of the First South Dakota and the recruits for the Eighteenth infantry will probably go on the Rio Janeiro. The remaining battalion, a South Dakota regiment, the Colorado and Minnesota recruits and a detachment from the Signal corps, will go to Manila on the St. Paul.

Dewey Halted the Irene.

London, July 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Marivels, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop. As the Irene refused to obey a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize."

Colonel Bryan Off to the Front.

Omaha, July 19.—Colonel William J. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska, has at last started for the front, and the late presidential candidate is now in the Burlington road en route to Jacksonville, where the regiment will be under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Colonel Bryan, his staff and the Second battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington road, and will be transferred to the Illinois Central, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Central of Georgia and the Plant system. The Third battalion went east over the Rock Island. The first battalion goes via St. Louis. The regiment will be reunited at Nashville.

Proposed Gift to Admiral Cervera.

Port Tampa, Fla., July 18.—A movement has been started here to present Admiral Cervera a horse on Tampa bay, in recognition of his humane and generous treatment of Lieutenant Mason and crew, and a desire to give him a horse from which his wounds could be returned to Spain.

PORTO RICO COMES NEXT

The Advance Guard Has Already Left For the Scene.

GENERAL MILES IN THE VAN.

Thirty Thousand of Our Troops Will Proceed at Once to the New Point of Invasion, and Ten to Twenty Thousand May Follow.

Washington, July 19.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way, General Miles, with some artillery and troops, sailing yesterday for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men.

General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed yesterday from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant. General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans.

It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by tomorrow night at the point selected for the landing, and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition will start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. Included in the troops which will sail from Charleston today is the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment. The 15,000 men at Tampa will probably go soon. These include the Third Pennsylvania, the Fifth Maryland and the Second New York regiments. General Brooke will take from Chickamauga Park most of the Second and Third brigades, including the First and Fourth Pennsylvania and the Second and Sixth Ohio.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island, and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be so swollen to 40,000 men, and if necessary to 50,000 men.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault upon Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying secondary batteries of six or eight pounders. Secretary Long said yesterday afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear. The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached yesterday and proceeded with General Miles' first expedition toward Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the embarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea.

To Collect Customs at Santiago.

Washington, July 19.—The United States will take immediate steps to collect the customs revenue at Santiago as a war condition, and it is not improbable that a government customs office has already been opened there pending the final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

Reported Bombardment of Mansanillo.

London, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Mansanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendes line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

Zola Again Convicted and Sentenced.

Versailles, July 18.—The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of *The Aurore*, on the charge of libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court martial, was concluded here yesterday in the assize court. The result was a second conviction, and Mm. Zola and Perreux were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to 5,000 francs fine and to pay the costs of suit.

Filibustering Charges Dismissed.

Baltimore, July 19.—By direction of the attorney general the charges pending against General Carlos Roloff and John T. Smith, who were under indictment charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality laws by conveying arms to Cuba, were nolle prossed yesterday. Dr. Jose J. Luis was convicted of the charge and served a sentence of 30 months in the Baltimore jail. Smith was never located, and Roloff is supposed to have gone to Cuba.

CARLIST ACTIVITY.

Spain's Monarchy Harassed by Foes Within and Without.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments."

"The Basque provinces seem very quiet, but this is explained by the fact that the orders of Don Carlos are most stringent in the sense that nothing must be attempted until he gives the signal, when the rising is to be general. The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. During the last few days more troops have arrived at Tolosa and Vergara, two points of strategical importance in the last civil war. The signal for the rising will probably be given in the country between Catalonia and Valencia, and in Navarre, where Don Carlos has his most fanatical partisans. The Basque provinces would follow when the garrison there shall have been weakened by the necessity of sending troops to fight the Carlists in Navarre."

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms. General Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

"El Imparcial accuses President McKinley of deliberately prolonging the war in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England in the final settlement to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

AUGUSTI CANNOT SURRENDER.

Will Resist Philippine Insurgents, However Hopeless His Cause.

Hong Kong, July 19.—The following advices have just been received from Manila, under date of July 13: An important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man, and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgents' representatives urged General Augusti to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any time. Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continued stubborn the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, with the inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate.

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards and the Philippines, under a republic flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

Blanco and Toral Had Full Power.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "Captain General Blanco and General Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay. The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is less generally realized."

To Disband the "Mosquito Fleet."

Boston, July 19.—It was learned at the navy yard today that the so-called "mosquito fleet" of coast defense vessels is to be disbanded, and all of the 29 vessels of various types attached to it at present, except the monitors, will be sent to Cuba or southern waters. The monitors will remain on guard along the Atlantic coast as coast guard, because they have no modern armament and the government has none to give them, and because of their lack of speed.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

The flint glass workers union will demand a 20 per cent increase in wages. Postal authorities are working speedily in the extension of rural free delivery.

The president has appointed Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, consul at St. John's, N. F.

Major William G. Moore, for 12 years superintendent of the Washington police, is dead, aged 69.

William Blakeman, shot by bandits who held up a St. Louis and San Francisco train at Andover, Kan., died from his wound.

General John S. William, ex-United States senator from Kentucky and a hero of the Mexican and civil wars, died near Mt. Sterling, Ky.

William Mason, alias "Big Ben," described as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, wanted in Philadelphia for the murder of Major William C. Wilson, an aged librarian, in August last, was arrested in New York.

The coal operators of Pennsylvania district No. 3 will positively refuse to consider the demand for an increase of wages made by the convention of bituminous miners. The operators say the war has hurt instead of helped the coal business of this district.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Of Our Newly Acquired Province of Santiago de Cuba.

GUARANTEES PERFECT SECURITY.

A State Paper Issued by the President Which Marks an Epoch in the History of Our Nation—The First of the Kind Ever Issued.

Washington, July 19.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history was issued last night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin last night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It makes the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The document is addressed to the secretary of war, and will be published in English and Spanish. It is in substance as follows:

"The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation."

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

"Though the powers of military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitant, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so."

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own examination for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary."

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, and all school-houses are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional desecration of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity."

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when

possible, in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles as contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation."

WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, July 13.

The president has intimated that another call for troops will be necessary. The dynamite cruiser *Niterohy*, purchased from the Brazilian government, will be turned into a collier.

Two Spanish gunboats were at Las Palmas and a warship at Tenerife on July 4. The harbor is strongly mined.

Nearly all the people of South American countries are in sympathy with Spain, and refuse to believe stories of American victories.

Thursday, July 14.

The town of Siboney, Cuba, was burned to prevent the spread of yellow fever.

When General Blanco heard the news of Cervera's defeat it is said he attempted suicide.

General Shafter has now under his command in Cuba an available fighting force of 21,573 men.

The hospital ship *Seneca* has left Playa Del Este with wounded and sick soldiers for Fort Monroe.

Both Spaniards and Germans in the Philippines made overtures to Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, which were declined.

There has been two deaths from yellow fever at Camp Alger. Jeremiah Murphy, First New York, Robert Jamison, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

Friday, July 15.

It is not definitely known what disposition will be made of Morro Castle at Santiago.

The members of the Cuban junta in New York regard the fall of Santiago as the beginning of the end of the war.

The American losses at Santiago would have been heavy, for the Spaniards had even barricaded the streets of the city.

Cruiser *Harvard* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., with remaining Spanish prisoners of Cervera's fleet. There were ten deaths during the trip.

For gallant services during the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey recommends that the Chinese members of his crews be admitted to United States citizenship.

Saturday, July 16.

The fourth Manila expedition left San Francisco, headed by General Otis.

Madrid newspapers assert that the Americans used incendiary projectiles at Cavite and Santiago.

It is reported in Madrid that the government has decided to open peace negotiations without delay.

Since the soldiers have been encamped at Chickamauga from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000 have been spent for rations for them.

Generals Wheeler and Layton and Lieutenant Miley were appointed American commissioners to arrange terms for the surrender of Santiago.

It is now definitely announced that Colonel William J. Bryan's regiment will be ordered to join General Lee's corps as soon as it is ready to move.

Sunday, July 18.

Porto Rico's foreign trade increased \$15,000,000 in 1896.

The government has decided to thoroughly disinfect all mail coming from Santiago de Cuba.

The government advertises for transport ships to carry the 25,000 Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain.

The refugees from Santiago are returning to the city, starving and destitute. They are being fed by the Red Cross society.

The transport *Olyette* arrived at New York with 212 wounded from Cuba, including Edward Marshall, the journalist who was shot at La Quasima.

Chambers McKibbin, the new governor of Santiago de Cuba, is a native of Chambersburg, Pa. He has been in the army ever since volunteering in the civil war.

Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis walk the streets at their pleasure. Captain Eulalte, of the *Vizcaya*, however, refuses to sign the parole pledge.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 18.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.35; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.50; city mills, extra, \$3.50; 40. Rye flour quiet at \$3 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, July, 79¢/80¢; do. August, 74¢/75¢; do. September, 72¢/74¢; Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, July, 56¢/57¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 40¢. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$2 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$2.50/2.75. Pork firm; family, \$12.50/13. Lard firm; western steamed, \$5.50. Butter steady; western creamery, 12¢/13¢; do